

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 8th August, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 3rd August. says
Turkey. that all men feel sorrow for Turkey.

Circulation,
254 copies.

We also share their grief. Her arms
and legs have as it were been cut off. She is over head and
ears in debt. All this is true. But what more could
Lord Beaconsfield do for Turkey than what he has done?
Let it be granted, for argument's sake, that what he has done
he did only with a view to British interests, but what more
could he do for Turkey than what he did? If Lord Bea-
consfield had turned out the Russians altogether from the
Turkish provinces, and maintained the *status quo* of Turkey,
we, along with all the well-wishers of Turkey, would be very
glad. But the question is whether the Porte had the power
to keep all its provinces subject to its rule, and to maintain
an efficient administration in them. To our thinking she
had not this power. Even if the Porte had carried on a war
for years with its rebellious provinces of Servia, Herzegovina,
Montenegro, Bulgaria, &c., it would never have been able
to suppress rebellion, and restore peace and order in them.
On the contrary, continuous warfare would make it altoge-

PRINTED AT THE P. A. S. AND C. CO. PRINTING OFFICE, 111 N. 3RD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

CONFIDENTIAL

1871

FILED DRS

[illegible]

(388)
[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

POUNJ, AND CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Received up to 8th August, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 3rd August says that all men feel sorrow for Turkey. Turkey. We also share their grief. Her arms and legs have as it were been cut off. She is over head and ears in debt. All this is true. But what more could Lord Beaconsfield do for Turkey than what he has done? Let it be granted, for argument's sake, that what he has done he did only with a view to British interests, but what more could he do for Turkey than what he did? If Lord Beaconsfield had turned out the Russians altogether from the Turkish provinces, and maintained the *status quo* of Turkey, we, along with all the well-wishers of Turkey, would be very glad. But the question is whether the Porte had the power to keep all its provinces subject to its rule, and to maintain an efficient administration in them. To our thinking she had not this power. Even if the Porte had carried on a war for years with its rebellious provinces of Servia, Herzegovina, Montenegro, Bulgaria, &c., it would never have been able to suppress rebellion, and restore peace and order in them. On the contrary, continuous warfare would make it altoge-

Circulation,
254 copies.

Circulation
254 copies

ther effete and powerless. If we look at the matter from the stand point of justice and impartiality, we will find that Turkey has been reduced to the state of a sickman, some of whose limbs have become quite rotten and past remedy. The best thing that can be done under the circumstances is to cut the rotten limbs. What Lord Beaconsfield has done, he may have done only with a view to the protection of British interests, or also with a view to the preservation of the interests of Turkey, which we firmly believe, nothing could be more beneficial for Turkey than what he has done. There is no enemy of the Porte in the country which is now left in its possession. Nor is there any apprehension of a war for a long time to come with any State, except Greece in case the treaty of 1866 is not strictly carried out. As regards its revenues, it has not suffered any serious loss. It has now a good opportunity to reform the constitution, and make every kind of improvement. If there were at present an able statesman in Turkey who could have the moral courage to abandon all prejudices, and encourage commerce and education among his countrymen, she would soon become one of the most advanced countries in the world, both as regards military strength, commerce, and literary and scientific progress. But it is to be deeply regretted that there is no such statesman in Turkey.

Circulation,
90 copies.

The *Lauh-i-Mahfúz* of the 2nd August, in an article headed "The Eastern Policy of Lord Beaconsfield. "Who has sunk the vessel? Khwájah* Khizar," says:—Does not this proverb apply to Lord Beaconsfield? Did he not, before his going to the Congress, most emphatically advocate the policy of maintaining the liberty and independence of the Turkish empire, and declare that the exaction of Batoum, Kars, &c., by Russia should be resisted by force of arms? It was in pursuance of this policy that Lord Salisbury issued his

* Khwájah Khizar is the god of wood and water. He is believed to guide the traveller and the sailor when they lose their way.

celebrated circular despatch which caused a sensation among all the European powers, and even six million pounds sterling were taken from the imperial treasury for military preparations, and some regiments of troops were despatched to Malta with great enthusiasm. This bold action of the Premier highly raised the prestige of England, and commanded unqualified applause from every side. The eyes of the whole world were turned towards the Congress, and every man was anxious to know what manly acts the Premier would perform at the Congress. But, alas ! we soon unexpectedly received a message from Europe that he fell a dupe to the tricks of Russia. General Ignatieff (*sic*), Count Schouvaloff, and Prince Bismarck so far deceived him by promising to make over Cyprus to England that he approved every measure which they proposed at the Congress without the least objection. This sudden and entire change in the policy of Lord Beaconsfield surprised the whole world. He returned home with signs of great satisfaction, so that Englishmen might fancy that he has achieved a great feat. But his proceedings at the Congress aggrieved the hearts of all Englishmen. They said that he is after all but a Jew, and that he has been the cause of bringing upon a truthful and honest people like the English the odium of being deceitful and treacherous. To say nothing of Cyprus, if it had been possible to obtain the possession of the whole Turkish empire in this way, it should not have been taken. Will not they say that the whole affair was nothing but a collusive dispute among the European powers to defraud Turkey? Will not the historians stigmatise the conduct of England in this matter as deceitful, treacherous, selfish, avaricious, unjust, and cruel? In fact Englishmen cannot too deeply deplore this matter, because it has fixed an indelible stain on their nation, and has as quickly lowered their prestige as it rose. And the secret agreement concluded between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, which was surreptitiously published by the *Globe*, has proved to be true. It is surprising that the highest titles and honour are being

conferred upon the ministers, while the English people are clamouring that they should be dismissed, as they have brought the nation into ignominy, and placed it permanently in a very perilous situation. This is a mystery to us.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 3rd August says that it appears from communications received from The Russian intrigues at Kabul.

Kabul that the Russians are intriguing at Kabul, and trying to alienate the Amir from the English Government. But the Amir is a wise and sagacious man. He has had a long experience of English enterprise and faithfulness. It is therefore not likely that he will ever estrange himself from the English Government. He cannot have forgotten what gentlemanly and generous treatment his officers used to receive at the hands of the late General Sir Herbert Edwardes. It was at the instance of General Sir Herbert Edwardes that Lord Lawrence had a friendly interview with the Amir at Peshawar. The love and friendship which the Amir feels for the English Government induced him to pay a visit to the late Lord Mayo at Umballa.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mihir-i-Darakhshan*, a sectarian paper published at Delhi by one Nusrat Ali, of the 1st August, publishes an article written by his father Muhammad Abul Mansur.

The writer says:—In the *Mihir-i-Darakhshan* of the 1st July, 1878, we published a short historical account of India, which was based on the *Sair-ul-Islam*, a book written by an English historian. In regard to that account some upstarts have remarked that, according to the principles of modern civilisation, it is impossible that the Musalman kings should have contented themselves with collecting only thirty-two crores of rupees as revenue in a vast, populous, and fertile country like India. If the Musulmans were really so oppressive and tyrannical, did they preserve all the native States, such as Jaipur, Udeypur, Baroda, Gwalior, &c., which exist even now, and Nagpur, Lucknow, &c., which have been

annexed by the Government of India, or did the forefathers of the upstarts in question bestow these States upon the native chiefs? Now it is stated in the *Sair-ul-Islam*, which is a vernacular translation by Pandit Ram Kishn of an English book, chapter IV, page 132, that at least sixty-four crores of men were subject to the rule of Aurangzeb, and that his income was upwards of thirty-two crores of rupees. The writer is fully convinced of the falsehood of English historians. But he has quoted an English authority in support of his statement for two reasons, first, because the votaries of new civilisation would not believe it unless it were supported by an English authority, and, secondly, because it is borne out by some other books also, as for instance it is stated in the manual of geography at page 40, which was published in 1866, that the population of Delhi in the time of Aurangzeb was 2,000,000 men. From the population of Delhi an idea may be formed of the population of other places also. True some towns are now more populous than they were formerly. But other towns which were formerly even more populous than they are now entirely in ruins. Although Delhi has ceased to be the capital of India, it is very well situated on the bank of a river, near the railway line, and is consequently free from the danger of any rapid decrease of population. Thus Delhi furnishes a good means of judging whether the population of India has increased or decreased since the time of the Moghal emperors. The population of Delhi is now only 250,000 men. The writer then proceeds to give the revenue of each *suba* or province under Moghal rule, on the authority of official records of the time of the Moghals, and remarks that the total income of the Moghal emperors was Rs. 33,70,30,333. Obviously the cause of this comparatively small income of the Moghal emperors was that they only exacted one-tenth part of the product of the land from the zamindars, and levied no other kind of taxes. But the income of the Government of India appears to be considerably upwards of Rs. 1,00,00,00,000. It is stated in a geo-

graphical treatise* (sic.); whose author declares himself to be a great well-wisher of the English Government, and has taken the occasion to denounce the Musalman kings of Delhi, that the total income of the English Government is Rs. 1,54,36,03,360, that the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland alone amount to Rs. 70,13,16,903, that the average amount of tax which each man in England has to pay every year is Rs. 23-9-0, and that if the famine, which is now raging in India, were to break out in England (which Heaven forbid), the levy of a single new tax would suffice to meet all the famine expenditure. Perhaps the Government of India took the hint from this, and imposed a famine tax which led to a great riot in Surat. At present men of the stamp of the author of the geographical treatise in question are considered great politicians and grandees. These wise-acres represent the English Government as the richest Government on the earth, and also declare the necessity of levying new taxes upon the people. They don't realise that if the English Government is so rich, the levy of new taxes will be considered an oppression by the whole of the native population. Such men had also assembled round Wajid Ali Shah, who ultimately made him infamous throughout the world, and ruined the State. Similary the editor of the *Nér-i-Afshan*, Ludhiana, who is a reverend gentleman, outwardly pretends to be a great well-wisher of the English Government, and reviles the Musalmans, but also makes covert insinuations at the English Government. The *Nér-i-Afshan* of the 11th July, in the course of an article on the Anglo-Turkish convention, remarks : "A convention has been concluded direct between England and the Porte, that England will protect the Asiatic provinces of Turkey, but we don't think that this convention will last for ever, because no very long time has elapsed since the treaty of 1856 but it has already been treated as a piece of waste paper without cause. The Sultan

* It is not a geographical treatise but a brochure entitled "*Shaukat Englishia*," written by Munshi Zaka-ul-lá, the professor of vernacular literature and science in the Muir Central College, Allahabad.

should bear in mind that when the king of Persia, who is a well-wisher of Russia, and a claimant for the province of Khotour, will assail the Turkish territories, England will surely adopt some cunning policy, and there is no hope that she will aid the Porte in accordance with the terms of the present convention." (*Vide the Selections for the week ending the 18th July, 1878, page 616*). It is clear from this that the reverend gentleman has expressly declared the English Government to be dishonest and faithless, which has astonished all India. Every thinking person will fancy that if the English Government is so treacherous, Englishmen must be also somewhat treacherous. In short, in these days the only sign of ability and civilisation is to praise the English Government, and to denounce the Muhammadan kings; and any man who does not do this is considered to have no ability and to be an uncivilised man.

The *Vrita Dhara* of the 29th July, received on the 3rd August, says that, in reference to the resolution of the Supreme Government regarding the reduction of the armies

The reduction of the armies of native States.

of native States, the *Pioneer* states that when a war seemed imminent between England and Russia, the native chiefs offered the services of their troops to the English Government. This proves that their armies can be employed for the defence of the empire. But all apprehension of a war has now passed away, and the English Government does not require the services of the troops of native States. If each native chief were required to maintain a number of troops which might be sufficient for the internal administration of his State, and to dispense with the services of the surplus troops, he would be saved a large amount of expenditure. This scheme of our contemporary is no doubt calculated to fill the treasury of the native chiefs, but our native chiefs are rulers and not the merchant-lords of England, and love the signs of royalty. Perhaps our contemporary does not know that they value the signs of royalty more than heaps of gold and silver. To our

Circulation,
175 copies.

thinking it is more honorable for them that they should be able to assist the paramount power at a crisis with physical strength than with money.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
215 copies.

A correspondent of the *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 4th August, writing from Jodhpur, says that the

The Jodhpur State.

Darbar has of late become very fond of cock-fighting and partridge-fighting. The Darbar sees the *tamasha* of cock-fighting and partridge-fighting three or four times a day. The administration of the State is not satisfactory. One of the causes of this is that this State has two *diwans*, and both of them are at enmity with each other. Bhaiya Faiz-ul-la Khan has now very great influence in the State.

The editor remarks that the Government is perhaps satisfied with the ability and good administration of Bhaiya Faiz-ul-la Khan, because it has conferred upon him the title of Khan Bahadur.

A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Jaipur, complains that Thakur Fateh Singh has, through prejudice, ordered that the army should be recruited only by Hindus and not Musalmans.

Jaipur.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 3rd August says that it appears to be the intention of the Government of India to appoint an assistant press commissioner in each presidency, whose special duty it will be to keep the Government informed with the tone and character of the vernacular press. An assistant press commissioner for the Bombay presidency has probably been already appointed. We recommend Munshi Sayyid Iqbal Ali, extra assistant commissioner, Bahraich, for the office of assistant press commissioner in Oudh. He is well versed in law and in politics. He has also long been an able contributor to the vernacular press.

The appointment of an assistant press commissioner for each province.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 3rd August says that it is rumoured that an assistant press commissioner will be shortly appointed to keep a check over the writings of the vernacular press. It is also commonly reported that the newly created office is about to be conferred on a foreigner. The *Safir-i-Hind* recommends Munshi Iqbal Ali, extra assistant commissioner, Bahraich (Oudh), as the most suitable man for the office.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 4th August says that many tahsildars have lately been promoted to the office of extra assistant commissioner in Oudh. But it is surprising that Munshi Mehndi Husain, the tahsildar of Rae Bareilly, has not been promoted simply because he has not been able to pass the prescribed examination by the higher standard. He is well acquainted with English, and is an able tahsildar. We hope that the Government will immediately give him promotion. He will pass the required examination, when the next examination is held.

Circulation,
25 copies.

A correspondent of the *Safir-i-Hind* of the 3rd August says that there is no section in Act X of 1877 (The Indian Civil Procedure Code) which might show what kinds of suits the civil courts are not competent to hear. The want of such a section is a source of great inconvenience to the civil courts, and inconvenient and unnecessary expense to litigants. A section should be added to the Civil Procedure Code specifying all those descriptions of cases of which the civil courts cannot take cognizance. The writer refers to a number of such cases, some of which are noticed below :—

Circulation,
200 copies.

- (1) The writer refers to Exceptions Nos. 1, 3, 5, and 9, of section 499 of the Indian Penal Code.
- (2) It should be provided that the civil courts will not take cognizance of any case regarding pecuniary

dealings which are expressly intended to encourage prostitution, as for instance, suppose a prostitute borrows money from a mahajan or purchases cloth from him on credit in order that she may adorn herself and thus increase her income from her vile trade, and the mahajan lends her money in the belief that she will soon repay him out of her income obtained by prostitution. The civil court will not entertain his petition for the recovery of his money. *Vide* the decisions of the Panjab Chief Court, No. 4 of 1867 and No. 10 of 1872.

3. It should be provided that the civil court will not entertain a suit for the recovery of money which was given for charitable purposes. *Vide* the Panjab Chief Court's decision No. 43 of 1867.

Circulation,
215 copies.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* of the 4th August says that besides Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Muir, Sir Erskine Perry, and Colonel Yule are strongly opposed to Act IX of 1878. These gentlemen have proved in an excellent manner that there was no need of enacting the Vernacular Press Act. Every one of them has recorded an elaborate minute on the subject. Perhaps the Act has not been repealed at present because such a measure would lower the prestige of the Government of India. If this is the case, we have no objection. However, the truth is that the Act has been passed with precipitate haste, and that the writings of the vernacular press are not so mischievous as they have been supposed to be. His Excellency the Governor of Madras is also opposed to the Vernacular Press Act, and has not allowed it to be introduced in his presidency. It is surprising that the *Pioneer* tries to refute the opinion of an experienced officer like Sir William Muir. In regard to the opinion expressed by Sir William Muir about the Vernacular Press Act, our contemporary remarks that Sir William Muir is thinking of his own time, but that the times have quite

changed now. But our contemporary is mistaken. Sir William Muir's opinion is just and proper, and was entitled to favorable consideration at the hands of the Home Government. We hope that Act IX of 1878, which is very severe, will be repealed at some future time, if not at present.

The *Akhbári Anjumani Panjab* of the 2nd August notices the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's motion in the House of Commons regarding the Vernacular Press Act by 208 votes against 152 votes on the 23rd July, and defends the enactment of Act IX of 1878 on the ground that some journalists abused their liberty by publishing such articles as were calculated to cause disaffection and by practising extortion. There is no doubt that some vernacular newspapers have greatly improved, and cannot be charged with those offences on which the Press Act is based. It may be reasonably objected against the Press Act that they have been unjustly punished for the faults of others. But we may reply that they have nothing to fear. They are as free now as they were before. To our thinking the Act is in no respect very severe. It does not prevent us from freely expressing our thoughts. It has only served to place the vernacular press under the control of the executive officers. The Secretary of State for India has, at the time of giving his assent to Act IX of 1878, made some necessary alterations in its provisions, for which we ought to be thankful to him. He has expressly stated that there is no reason to discourage any honest criticism of Government measures. Thus the Act affords no ground for anxiety to us. It withdraws no privilege from us which we formerly possessed. It only provides a more certain means of checking the publication of objectionable matter in vernacular newspapers.

Circulation,
400 copies

The *Urdu Akhbár*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 3rd August, in reference to the rejection of Mr. Gladstone's motion in the House of Commons regarding the Vernacular Press Act, observes that,

Circulation,
150 copies.

although the efforts of the *Sarvajanik Subha* and the native press conference have not been crowned with success, it is a matter of congratulation that there were no less than 152 votes in favour of the maintenance of the liberty of the native press. Moreover, the vernacular press agitation has secured to us the sympathy of an influential and respectable gentleman like Mr. Gladstone, which will be of great use to us for the future. Sir George Campbell, Mr. Fawcett, and several other gentlemen, who love liberty and take a deep interest in the affairs of India, also advocated the liberty of the native press. Let the result of the Press Act agitation be what it may, but at all events it is a matter of joy that Indian affairs are constantly discussed in Parliament with deep interest, and therefore we should always contend for our just claims to the last.

Circulation,
175 copies.

The *Virta Dhara* of the 29th July, received on the 3rd August, says that the efforts made by the natives for the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act have proved unsuccessful. Mr. Gladstone's motion regarding the Press Act was rejected by the House of Commons on the 23rd July. Sir Stafford Northcote observed in his speech that the repeal of the Press Act would be a slight to the Government of India, but that the desired object would be equally obtained if it were ordered that a report on the working of the Press Act should be submitted to Parliament. Mr. Gladstone did not agree to this proposal, and insisted on the repeal of the Act. But the Act was confirmed by the House of Commons. It is now the duty of the members of the vernacular press to consider Act IX of 1878 as their horoscope, and to act in accordance with its provisions. To say nothing of the decision of Parliament in this matter, it appears from the speech of Sir Stafford Northcote that Parliament does not wish to slight the Government of India by interfering in the measures adopted by the latter. Thus it is quite useless on the part of

the natives to set any agitation on foot, relying on the direct interference of Parliament. This state of things may not be welcome to the natives, but there is no remedy for it. Bearing this in mind, the natives should look upon the Government of India as both the Empress of India, Parliament, and the Government of India, i. e., Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahesh, and act in accordance with its wishes.

The *Akhbārī A'm* of the 31st July says that the argument on which the Vernacular Press Act is based is the following :—The newspapers published in English are read by the educated and intelligent classes. But the vernacular newspapers are read by the ignorant and uneducated masses. It is in the power of the vernacular newspapers to make the people the friends or enemy of the Government. It is therefore advisable to have a control over the vernacular press in order to prevent the publication of any seditious matter. But to our thinking if any class of people can be disaffected towards the Government it is the educated class. The construction of railway, the establishment of telegraph, the suppression of dakaiti, &c., have excited such a strong love in the minds of the ignorant masses towards the English Government as nothing can weaken it. The English Government may rob the country of its riches, and show partiality towards Englishmen as is the opinion of the educated natives, but no such evil thoughts ever haunt the uneducated classes. They have not the intelligence to detect the blemishes of English administration. If the tone of the vernacular press has been mischievous, it may be worth while to ask why no evil effect has yet been produced by it upon the minds of the people? And if it has not hitherto been able to produce any evil effects upon the minds of the people how are we justified in believing that it will do so in future? Our Government is convinced of the loyalty of the natives, and it was this belief which induced it to send a contingent of native troops to Malta. In these

Circulation,
1,050 copies.

circumstances it is impossible to expect that the writings of the vernacular press can affect the loyalty of the people. Now let us see what kind of ideas the educated persons entertain about the Government. They believe that the Government has constructed railways and erected telegraphs for its own benefit. They examine and criticise every act of the Government. They make a mountain of a mole-hill, and strongly decry the Government for the smallest faults. They also read English newspapers which abound in similar sentiments. It is therefore the educated natives who are most likely to be disaffected towards the Government. Thus it is obvious that the argument on which the gagging of the vernacular press is based is entirely unfounded. The *Akhbári A'm* then proceeds to remark that the English newspapers lately mooted the reduction of the armies of native chiefs on the ground that they were a source of danger to the paramount power. We also saw it stated in an English paper that the Government has done well that it has gagged the native press, but it should also deprive the natives of freedom of speech at public meetings. Just fancy how mischievous the expression of such sentiments is! They are far more calculated to cause disaffection than a statement like this—that Russia will invade India. We hope that the Government will soon reconsider the matter and decide whether the English or the vernacular section of the Indian press deserves to be gagged.

RAILWAY.

Circulation,
575 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 5th August says that the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway

The reduction in the establishments on the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway. Company is now making wholesale reductions in its establishments. On

the 15th July about fifty carpenters and labourers were dismissed. Again, on the last day of July about one hundred artizans were dismissed. We have heard that nearly four or five hundred more artizans and

clerks will be shortly dismissed ; and that notice has already been given to some clerks that their services will not be required from such and such date. These wholesale reductions are very inopportune at the present time of scarcity.

A correspondent of the *Sarchashmah Fez* of the 30th July, writing from Phullor (Panjab), also refers to the reduction of railway servants belonging to the Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway, and remarks that it is better to abolish two or three high sinecure appointments than to dismiss five hundred low-paid servants.

The same subject.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 2nd August, on the authority of a correspondent, states that, under orders from the deputy commissioner, the tahsildar of Jais, Rae Bareli district, Oudh, prepared a list of the names of poor *pardanashin* women of the town, and forwarded it to the deputy commissioner along with his report. In reply to his report, the deputy commissioner informed him that if the inhabitants of the town contributed subscriptions for the relief of *pardanashin* women, the Government would also render aid. But as no local subscriptions could be raised, the matter was dropped. The writer urges that the Government alone should render relief to the poor women. The Government should supply them cotton, and they will supply thread in return of wages.

Circulation,
820 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 5th August says that the chief industry of India is agriculture. But it is to be regretted that agriculture has been left entirely in the hands of ignorant peasants in India, and the educated natives take no interest in it. And the result of this is that agriculture has made no progress in India. It is in the same state now in which it was a hundred years ago. The implements of husbandry have not

The need of improvement of agriculture.

been improved. Land is not properly manured, and therefore it has deteriorated. But the English have made great improvements in agriculture. The educated natives should translate English treatises on agriculture in the vernacular, and circulate them among the agricultural classes. It is also the duty of the Government to improve Indian agriculture.

Circulation,
60 copies.

The *Almorah Akhbār* of the 1st August says that the want of rain was lately very much felt at Almorah, and prices rose very high. Rice sold at six *seers* the rupee and wheat at seven *seers* the rupee. But since the last five or six days there have been showers of rain. The drooping spirits of the people have been revived, and prices have been slightly lowered. It is rumoured that the commissioner of Kumaun purchased a quantity of grain in Bhabar at the time of the last *rabi* crop. He has rendered relief to thousands of famine-stricken people in Bhabar. If he imported a quantity of grain to Almorah, which he has stored at Bhabar, and sold it at moderate rates, it would be a great relief to the poor classes who are now suffering great distress from an extreme dearth.

The *Bostan-ul-Ashqin*, Lucknow, of the 2nd August, in its local news columns, complains that great mischief is done by monkeys at Lucknow especially near the Aish Bagh. They eat up the fruits of the gardens, injure the fields, and tear the clothes of travellers. They should be all killed, but in such a way as not to hurt the feelings of tender-hearted men.

The sweepers carry night-soil in open baskets in thoroughfares, and the dust blown out of the baskets by the wind falls upon passers by. In order to put a stop to this nuisance the sweepers should be provided with covered baskets.

Butchers sell beef by hawking it about the streets and thoroughfares, which is very disagreeable to the feelings of orthodox Hindus. Some retired place should be fixed for the sale of flesh.

The Qaisar-ul-Akhbār, Allahabad, of the 4th August, in its local news columns, says that it was originally intended to open relief works in this district from the 1st August. But perhaps the fall of rain, which took place on the 29th and 30th July, will induce the district officers to deem the opening of relief-works unnecessary. The late fall of rain has removed the fear of an outbreak of famine, but it can have no effect on the abnormally high prices which rule over the country at present. News of three or four deaths from starvation reaches us every week. The district officers should adopt some measures for the relief of the poor classes.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The Lama'-i-Nār, Jaunpur, of the 4th August, in its local news columns, praises G. E. Ward, Esq., the magistrate and collector of Jaunpur, Munshi Ahmad Ali, Khan, tahsildar, and Sayyid Nasir Ali Khan, honorary magistrate, for their energetic exertions for the relief of the famine-stricken people. A list of those persons who have contributed subscriptions for the relief of the poor is also published.

Circulation,
50 copies.

The Urdu Akhbār, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 3rd August, and the *Pramod Sindhu* of the 5th August, notice at length the speech delivered by Rao Badadu Madhava Rao Ranre at a public meeting in Nasick to impress upon the natives the advantages of the construction of railways in India.

Several Marathi papers of this week notice the death of Sir Cowasji Jahangir Readymoney of Bombay with regret, and briefly describe his career, especially referring to his princely charities.

The death of Sir Cowasji Jahangir Readymoney of Bombay.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Azab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Bi-weekly,	... Faqir Muhammad,	... Aug. 1st & 5th	... 1878.	... 575 copies.
2 <i>Akhbar-i-A'lam</i>	... Meerut	... Ditto	... Weekly	... ..	... July 26th	... " 6th	... 99 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Mokand Ram	... " 31st	... " 3rd	... 1,050 copies (including 300 copies taken by Govt.)
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Tawansai</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Puran Chand	... Aug. 1st	... " "	... 113 copies.
5 <i>Akhbaron id Qablah</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Fateh-ud-din	... " 3rd	... " 5th	... 200 "
6 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Seyyid Fakhr-ud-din.	... " 4th	... " 7th	... 100 "
7 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	... Urdu-Eng. Hah.	... Bi-weekly	... Hafiz Abdur Razzaq,	... " 3rd & 5th	... " respectively.	... 254 copies (including 49 copies taken by Govt.)
8 <i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	... Almorah,	... Hindi	... Bimonthly,	... Sada Nand	... " 1st	... " 4th	... 60 copies.
9 <i>Anjuman-i-Akhbar</i>	... Shahjahanpur.	... Urdu	... Ditto	... ..	... " "	... " "	... 35 "
10 <i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	... Weekly	... Chandan Lal	... " 3rd	... " 6th	... 135 "
11 <i>Anjuman-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	... Ditto	... Ditto	... ..	... " 2nd	... " 5th	... 400 copies (including 200 copies taken by Govt.)
12 <i>Anwar-ul-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow,	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Fateh Muhammad,	... " 1st	... " 2nd	... 100 copies.

No.	Title	Author	Language	Frequency	For the month of	4th	122
13	Arya Darpan	...	Ditto	Monthly	...	...	...
14	Achraf-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	...	...	...
15	Benares Akhbar	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	...	...	...
16	Benar Samachar	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	...	...	...
17	Bharet Bandha	Aligarh	Hindi-Eng-lish	Ditto	...	...	...
18	Bostan-ul-Ashqin	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...
19	Dabtabah Qaisari	Bareilly	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...
20	Dabtabah Sikandri	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...
21	Gautier Gazette	Gwalior	Hindi-Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...
22	Jaspur Akhbar, Raj-petah	Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...
23	Jaspur Tār	Mesrut	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...
24	Karimnagar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...
25	Lahit Patika	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-monthly	...	...	...
26	Kashab-i-Hind	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	...	...	...
27	Kavi Vachan Sudha	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	...	...	...
28	Kayasth Samachar	Lucknow	Urdu	Monthly	...	...	...
29	Khair Khwah-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Weekly	...	...	...
30	Khair Khwah-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	...	...	...
31	Khair Khwah-i-Oudh	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...
32	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	...	...	...
33	Lama-i-Nar	Jaunpur	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...
34	Lash-i-Mahfáz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	...	...	...

List of papers examined.—(continued.)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
35	Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	1878. July 30th	1878. Augt. 3rd	350 copies.
36	Mahad Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Ditto	Ram Krishan Hari,	Augt. 2nd	7th	"
37	Marwad Gazette	Jodhpur	Hindi-Urdu,	Ditto	Madho Prasad	July 29th	4th	110 "
38	Mashir-i-Qaisar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad	Augt. 4th	6th	215 "
39	Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Khan.	July 26th	"	60 "
40	Mishr-i-Darakhshan,	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	Augt. 1st	4th	200 "
41	Mitra Bids	Lahore	Hindi	Weekly	Mokand Ram	5th	7th	150 "
42	Munba-ul-Ahlan	Lucknow,	Urdu	Bi-monthly	Khairati Lal	July 30th	3rd	20 "
43	Mureqa-i-Takzib	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Kishn Narain	Augt. 1st	4th	125 "
44	Mulla-i-Nar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Nabi Bakhsh	July 30th and Augt 6th.	2nd & 8th, respectively.	40 "
45	Neiar-i-Azam	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Amjid Ali	1st	6th	96 "
46	Najm-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	July 29th & 31st, Augt. 1st, 3rd & 4th.	3rd, 3rd, 5th, 6th & 8th, respectively.	350 "
47	Nar-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	Augt. 1st	3rd	425 "
48	Nar-ul-Absar	Allahabad	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Roshan Lal	"	2nd	84 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
49	Nar-ul-Anwar	Cawnpore,	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yakub,	3rd	3rd	450 copies.
50	Nar-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Ditto	Tri-monthly	"	1st	4th	125 "

51	Oudh Akhbār	... Lucknow,	Ditto	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	Augt. 2nd to 8th	Augt. 2nd to 8th	820 copies (in- cluding 90 copies taken by Govt.)
52	Oudh Panch	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	...	8th	...
53	Punjab-i-Akhdār	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	6th	...
54	Patiala Akhdār	...	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Rikhi Kesh	...	...	8th	...
55	Pranod Sindhi	...	Umraoti	...	Ditto	...	Eshvant Gobind Sa- tarkar.	...	...	7th	...
56	Prince of Wales' Gazette	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	6th	50
57	Qaisar-ul-Akhdār	...	Allahabad,	...	Ditto	...	Straj-ud-din Ahmad,	...	...	7th	150
58	Rajsh-i-Am	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	...	6th	600
59	Riaz-ul-Akhdār	...	Khairabad	...	Bi-monthly	...	Mirza Ahmad	...	...	3rd	230
60	Rohilkhand Akhdār	...	Moradabad	...	Tri-monthly	...	Bishan Sarup	...	...	7th	195
61	Sadiq-ul-Akhdār	...	Bhawalpur	...	Weekly	...	Lal Singh	...	...	3rd	160
62	Safir-i-Budhdā	...	Muzaffar- nagar.	...	Ditto	...	Ram Prasad	...	...	5th	100
63	Safir-i-Hind	...	Amritsar,	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	200
64	Sar Chashmai Fez	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Hafiz-ud-din	...	...	2nd	...
65	Shola-i-Iar	...	Cawnpore,	...	Ditto	...	Haider Ali	...	...	8th	275
66	Shubha Chintak	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...	150
67	Sohail Hind	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Mugarrab Husain,	...	...	2nd	145
68	Tohfah-i-Kashmir	...	Jammu	...	Ditto	...	Mian Lasah Ju	...	...	5th	255
69	Urdu Akhdār	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Sayyid Hasan	...	...	3rd	60
70	Ditto	...	Akola	...	Ditto	...	Kishn Chend	...	...	6th	150
71	Urdu Akhdār (Akola)	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	...	...	100
72	Vakil-i-Hindustan	...	Amritsar,	...	Ditto	...	Babu Ishan Chan- dar.	...	...	...	260
73	Vrit Dhara	...	Dhār	...	Ditto	...	Ram Chand Balvant	...	...	3rd	175

PRIYA DAS,
Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALLAHABAD:
The 12th August, 1878.

